

## **CAPSULE SUMMARY**

### **Pons House**

HA-2057

310 Webster Street

Bel Air, Harford County

1935 c.

Private

Having undergone numerous changes and additions the Pons house does not appear as it did when it was built circa 1935. The original coursed stone house consisted of a two-and-a-half story stone building with a cross-gable roof featuring a modest version of the Tudor Revival style. The front-gable section (front block) as it was originally built had a steeply pitched, sloping gable roof with one integral corner porch and an exterior-side stone chimney. The original side-gable block to the rear was two-stories in height and two bays wide. The original front-gable section was two bays wide and featured an integral, arched porch leading to the single-door entry. The house rests on a stone foundation and rising above the slate-tile roof is a stone chimney, which was originally an exterior-end chimney. A non-historic detached garage is associated with this property.

The Pons House is a representative example of a modest Tudor Revival-style dwelling dating to around 1935 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The Pons House is one of the larger stone dwellings constructed in Bel Air during the 1930s. This house is also significant for its connection with the Kunkel family. John N. Kunkel had the house at 310 Webster Street constructed for his daughter, Katharine Kunkel Pons, and her husband, Adolphe Pons, Jr. John N. Kunkel started the Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air in 1921 and it has expanded to be one of the largest automotive supplies and equipment distributors in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

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### 1. Name of Property

(indicate preferred name)

historic Pons House

other

## 2. Location

street and number 310 Webster Street not for publication

city, town Bel Air vicinity

county Harford County

### **3. Owner of Property**

(give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name William Hubbard, III and Amy Hubbard

street and number	310 Webster Street	telephone	N/A
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city, town	Bel Air	state	MD	zip code	21014
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#### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Bel Air Courthouse liber 2194 folio 1107

city, town	Bel Air	tax map	300	tax parcel	371	tax ID number	16056
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## 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT  
☐ Other:

## 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u> objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				<b>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</b> <u>0</u>	

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## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Facing west, the single-family dwelling at 310 Webster Street, otherwise known as the Pons House, is located on the northeast corner of Webster Street and Hickory Avenue in the Town of Bel Air. The house is on a level grassy lot surrounded by numerous large trees and shrubs and fronted with foundation plantings. A paved driveway leads to the garage from Webster Street.

Having undergone numerous changes and additions this house does not appear as it did when it was built circa 1935. The integrity of the house has been compromised due to the alterations both interior and exterior. The original coursed stone house consisted of a two-and-a-half story stone building with a cross-gable roof featuring a modest version of the Tudor Revival style. The front-gable section (front block) as it was originally built had a steeply pitched, sloping gable roof with one integral corner porch and an exterior-side stone chimney. The original side-gable block to the rear was two-stories in height and two bays wide. The original house was rectangular in plan and was not typical of plan layouts of the 1930s as seen in the 2004/2005 survey. The house appears to be constructed of Butler Stone from the Butler quarry in Baltimore County, Maryland. It must be noted that stone construction is not typical for residential structures of the first half of the twentieth century in Bel Air.

The original front-gable section was two bays wide and featured an integral, arched porch leading to the single-door entry. The house rests on a stone foundation and rising above the slate-tile roof is a stone chimney, which was originally an exterior-end chimney. The slate roof on the circa 1935 block is original. The slate on the remainder of the house is made up of salvaged Peach Bottom slate tiles from a demolished barn that stood in Forest Hill of Harford County, Maryland at the intersection of Routes 23 and 24. This slate was added by the current owners. Overall architectural features include a boxed, aluminum-clad cornice, slate window sills, and stone porch floors.

Alterations and additions to the house have been made in the 1980s, 1990s, and at the turn of the twenty-first century. During the early 1980s, the owner at the time constructed a one-story gable addition on the north elevation of the rear two-and-a-half story block and added an inset porch on the north elevation of the front-gable, one-and-a-half story block, which mimics the already existing inset porch. The current owners have made the most changes to the dwelling. In 1993/1994 an original carport on the rear elevation was demolished and a one-story, stone gable section containing the breakfast room was added. It was also at this time that all the original windows were replaced with aluminum casement windows. The large dormer on the rear elevation of the main block and the dormer on the north elevation above the added inset porch were both constructed circa 1998. The dormer on the south elevation of the front-gable section appears to be an addition, however, it is not clear when it was constructed. The northernmost one-and-a-half story, front-gable section and its one-story hyphen were constructed in 2000/2001. The garage was built in 1997. All stone that was used for construction by the Hubbards for the additions made in the 1990s is salvaged Butler stone from a demolished house that stood in Owings Mills, Maryland.<sup>1</sup>

### Exterior Description

The façade features three different periods of construction. A description will be given in order of construction. First, the original block is two bays wide with an arched inset porch covering a single-leaf door. The front-gable block is two-and-

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<sup>1</sup>Phone interview with William Hubbard, III by Kristie Baynard, 2/17/2005.

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a-half stories in height and features a front-gable roof with a side slope. The first story is pierced with three 1-light aluminum casement windows with a soldier lintel. The slight recessed entry contains a single-leaf, 15-light door with a wood storm door with a molded three-panel reveal. The second story is pierced with a pair of 1-light casement windows with soldier lintel and the upper story is pierced with a half-round, 2-light wood awning window with a soldier arch lintel. The Period II construction exhibited on the façade is integral with the original front-gable section creating a more symmetrical appearance than what it was originally. An integral corner porch was added, the front-gable roof extended to the side to cap the porch and one double-leaf, 10-light wood door with a brass knob. The side-gable section of the Period II construction located on the north elevation of the two-story, side-gable block is pierced with one pair of 1-light casement windows. A shed-roof dormer is located in the angle of the ell on the roof of both sections built during Period II. The west elevation of this dormer contains one 1-light window. The dormer is clad with wood shingles. Period III construction is the one-and-a-half story, front-gable block with the hyphen connecting to the Period II construction. The hyphen is pierced with one pair of 1-light casement windows. The front-gable section is pierced with two pairs of 1-light casement windows on the first story and the second story contains a 1-light fixed window.

The south elevation of 310 Webster Street depicts the rear block of the original house and the one-story, Period III construction (breakfast room). The first story of the main block contains a single-leaf, 9-light/1-panel wood door with a storm door and a pair of 1-light casement windows. The entry is covered with a gable-roof portico supported with Tuscan wood posts. The portico gable is clad with aluminum siding and the floor is covered with slate. The second story is pierced with two pairs of 1-light casement windows at differing heights. The upper half story is pierced with one pair of 1-light casement windows. A hipped dormer is located on the front block and contains a pair of 1-light casement windows. The south elevation of the breakfast room contains two pairs of 1-light casement windows.

Piercing the first story of the rear elevation of the main block are three 1-light casement windows with a soldier lintel. The second story contains two pairs of smaller 1-light casement windows. The dormer, built in 1998, contains a triple window of 10-light, fixed, vinyl windows with a 12-light arched transom window. The rear elevation of the breakfast room contains one fixed, 34-light, arched vinyl window. The rear elevation of the Period II construction contains one single-leaf, leaded-glass door with a 1-light casement sidelight, and one pair of 1-light casements. The dormer on this block contains an oval-shaped, multi-colored, fixed window. The rear elevation of the hyphen is pierced with one 1-light leaded fixed window. The rear elevation of the most recent addition contains French doors with half-round transoms each with a keystone arched lintel. The upper story of this addition contains one half-round fixed window similar to the façade.

The north elevation of the main block exhibits one pair of 1-light casement windows on both the second and upper stories. Period II construction exhibits one half-round, 1-light, fixed window in the upper half story of the north elevation. This window has a arched, keystone lintel. A shed-roof dormer is located in the angle of the ell of the two blocks from Period II construction. The north elevation of the dormer contains a pair of 1-light casement windows. The north elevation of the circa 2000 addition is pierced with two sets of ribbon windows each with three 1-light fixed windows. These ribbon windows are located immediately under the eaves. Also on this elevation is the exterior-end, shouldered stone chimney. The pents are covered with slate.



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### Interior Description

The Pons House features a front hall plan with a side-entry passage and a kitchen to the rear of the hall and the parlor and dining room to the north. The front hall has a quarter-winder stair with an open stringer, a tall tapered newel post on a high plinth and tapered balusters on plinth blocks. Throughout the house are inset radiators common during the 1930s. The floors are covered with replacement 2 ½ inch floorboards. The baseboard in the front hall features a base molding of a splayed fascia connected to a cyma recta. The baseboard does not have a shoe molding. The plaster walls are wallpapered and the plaster ceiling is painted. The door has fifteen, multiple-sized lights and a brass knob. The door casing is square edged on plinths with a molded lintel featuring a cavetto molding above several recessed filet moldings. An arched doorway leads to the parlor and a doorway leads to the center hall/ kitchen areas.

The parlor has similar floors and baseboards as the front hall and the walls and ceiling are painted plaster. Each of the windows have deeply set window sills. The fireplace in the living room has a stone hearth and a voussoir, keystone arch lintel. The wood mantel shelf is supported with projecting stone blocks. An inset section above the mantel shelf also features a voussoir, keystone arch lintel. The crown molding in the parlor is modern and the molding profile consists of a fascia, cyma recta, fascia, terminating with a cavetto molding. Flanking the fireplace are inset shelves dating to the 1980s, having replaced a window during the Period II construction. The arched doorway leading from the parlor to the dining room features a wood casing that is not original and was added during the 1990s. The molding profile of this casing consists of double molding of a splayed fascia and a cyma reversa.

The dining room features similar materials to the parlor including the floors, baseboard, and crown molding. The plaster walls feature wainscoting below the chair rail and are wallpapered above. The chair rail molding profile consists of a ovolo, filet, cyma recta, fascia, projecting to the half-round molding and below this is a cyma reversa, terminating with a half-round molding. A 15-light door provides access from the dining room to the Period II section added by Charles Lutz. This doorway features a paneled reveal similar to the front door reveal; two panels on the sides and one flush panel on the lintel. The side panels consist of a fascia and a cyma recta molding profile.

The small hall to the rear of the front hall contains a small pantry that originally was a bathroom. This area also has a dog-leg stair to the basement with an exterior, 6-panel wood door at the landing. The door casing is square-edged, and the floor and baseboard are similar to the front hall.

The kitchen features a stone tile floor and the walls are both painted and wall papered. The molding profile of the modern crown molding and chair rail consists of a fascia, cyma recta, filet, terminating in a cavetto. The casing on the doorway to the breakfast room, as well as the window in the kitchen, is square edged. The breakfast room has the same floors, walls, and chair rail as the kitchen.

The Period II and Period IV construction dating to the 1980s and 2000 is the section on the north elevation of the original building. The floor of this section is a part stone tile floor and wood floorboards. There are two closets in this section: one with a single door and one has a double door, each wood door has six-panels and brass knobs. Each of the wood casings are square edged with slight lug lintels. The baseboards are modern consisting of a splay fascia, cyma recta, and a recessed filet. The crown molding consists of a cyma recta, filet, and a cavetto. There is a straight-flight stair to the

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basement for the section built in 2000. A pair of sliding pocket doors allow access from the hyphen to the block that was built in 2000. This section contains one large room with a fireplace on a raised hearth. The floors are parquet in a herringbone pattern and the walls and ceiling are painted drywall.

The second floor originally contained three bedrooms, a bathroom, and a cedar-lined closet all connected by the hall. Alterations to the house have added a sitting room, and a large bathroom to the master bedroom. An enclosed quarter-winder stair to the attic is also accessible from the second floor hall. The papered walls, painted ceilings, floors, baseboard, casings, and crown molding is similar to the front hall. The bathroom has modern ceramic tiles, and the door sill is marble. Each of the doors on the second floor of the original house are all original 6-panel wood doors with brass knobs and art-deco plates. The cedar-lined closet has been modified by adding doors into it on the side walls allowing access from the two flanking bedrooms. The master bedroom has a similar modern chair rail to the dining room. Through the master bedroom is access to a sitting room and the master bathroom, which are both located on the second floor of the 1980s addition.

The attic story in the main block is finished as one open space that is used as a guest room. The quarter-winder stair to the attic and the attic floor are carpeted. In the 1990s a large dormer was added to the finished attic. The walls and ceiling are painted plaster and the casings are modern.

The basement is partially finished containing a den space. The walls are clad with beaded vertical boards and the joists are exposed. The floor is covered with carpet and the stone fireplace features a stone hearth and an arched opening with a wood mantel shelf. Another section of the basement is finished with a vinyl tile floor, drywall, and vertical-board cladding. This section has partition walls creating a bathroom. The basement section underneath the original kitchen is not finished. This section has a random rubble, parged foundation and exposed ceiling joists.

### Secondary Resources

The wood-frame garage was built in 1997 by the current owners. The garage is one-and-a-half stories and two bays wide. The façade is faced with irregular coursed stone, similar to the dwelling, on the south elevation. Each of the remaining three elevations are clad with vinyl siding. The façade contains two roll-up garage doors and the upper story is pierced with a large window opening containing four twelve-light, vinyl casement windows. A six-light fixed transom is located directly above the window. The west elevation facing the house is pierced with a single-leaf door on the first story and a gable roof above the roof. The dormer contains three casement windows similar to the south elevation with a multi-light transom above. The front-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and features a boxed wood cornice.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

**Specific dates** 1935 ca.

**Architect/Builder** Unknown

**Construction dates** 1935 ca.

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Statement of Significance

The Pons House is a representative example of a modest Tudor Revival-style dwelling dating to around 1935 within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. Numerous additions to the house have altered its appearance on each elevation. The original cross-gable house consisted of an asymmetrical façade with a front-gable sloping roof, an inset corner porch with arched bays, and an exterior-side chimney, all characteristics common to Tudor Revival-style dwellings. According to McAlester in *A Field Guide To American Houses*, the “style expanded explosively in popularity during the 1920s and ‘30s as masonry veneering techniques allowed even the most modest examples to mimic closely the brick and stone exteriors seen on English prototypes.”<sup>2</sup> Stone was not a highly popular building material in Bel Air, however, a handful of houses and ecclesiastical buildings were constructed using stone quarried from the Butler Stone Quarry in Baltimore County. The Pons House is one of the larger stone dwellings constructed in Bel Air during the 1930s. This dwelling is surrounded by houses constructed during the first half of the twentieth century and is predominated by the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles including Four Squares, Cape Cods, and Bungalows. This house is also significant for its connection with the Kunkel family. John N. Kunkel had the house at 310 Webster Street constructed for his daughter, Katharine Kunkel Pons, and her husband, Adolphe Pons, Jr. John N. Kunkel started the Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air in 1921 and it has expanded to be one of the largest automotive supplies and equipment distributors in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

### Development of Bel Air: Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Mid 20<sup>th</sup> Century

The proximity to Baltimore City, the arrival of the railroad, the introduction of the automobile, and improvement of roads allowed for greater prosperity within Harford County and particularly the Town of Bel Air. Bel Air was home to a building boom of the late nineteenth century and again after World War I. Hays, Richardson’s, and the two Dallam’s Additions are the primary residential developments of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century that took place within the Bel Air town limits.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p. 358.

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Hays Addition is bounded on the south by Baltimore Pike, to the west by Archer Street, to the north by Thomas Street, and to the east by Bond Street. The Hays Addition was platted in 1886 and only three lots sold at this time. Between 1887 and 1917 only nine more lots were sold in this section of Bel Air. Marilynn M. Larew, historian, states that the reason for the slow building pace in Hays Addition could be the lots were priced much higher than lots in other sections of Bel Air such as in Dallam's Additions and Richardson's Addition.<sup>3</sup>

The boundaries for Richardson's Addition are Bond Street to the east, Alice Anne Street to the south, Richardson Street to the west, and Nichols Street on the north. Lots began selling in 1886, however, it was not officially platted and recorded until 1911. By 1917, fifteen houses stood along Alice Anne Street, which became an African-American working class neighborhood. Not including the dwellings on Alice Anne Street, seventeen houses were constructed in Richardson's Addition between 1914 and 1945.<sup>4</sup>

Major Dallam's Addition was platted in 1883 and the boundaries are the MA & PA Railroad to the south, Dallam Avenue to the north, Rockspring Avenue to the east, and several lots past Mast Street to the west. Due to the proximity to the railroad, several lots were built upon for industrial and commercial uses as well as worker's housing. Dallam's second addition is located to the north of Dallam's first addition including Roland Avenue, Rockspring Avenue, and Hall Street. In the late 1880s, the west side of Rockspring Avenue was built upon followed by construction on Roland Avenue after 1890. Eleven houses were constructed in Dallam's second addition between 1885 and 1914.<sup>5</sup>

Following World War I, Bel Air prospered with numerous suburban developments on the outskirts of the downtown core. Three of the larger additions to Bel Air during the 1920s include Fulford Park (1922), Ingleside (1923), and Kenmore (1924). The area that is Fulford Park originally was made up of 18 acres running from Main Street and Fulford Avenue, South to Linwood Avenue, and East to Ewing Street. Other streets included in Fulford Park are Maitland Street and Powell Avenue. Unlike the slow development of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century developments of Hays and Richardson's Additions, the lots in Fulford Park sold quickly and construction began immediately. The real estate agents responsible for selling the lots of Fulford Park advertised and auctioned the lots on one day in 1922 soon after it was platted. One hundred thirty six lots sold in one day bringing in a total of \$12,000.

The area known as Ingleside off North Hickory Avenue is bounded by Wright Street to the south and McCormick Lane to the north. This section of Bel Air was subdivided and platted by J. Edwin Webster, son of Colonel Edwin Hanson Webster, in April 1923. Oliver T. Wallace and Samuel Dameron were the real estate agents responsible for the sales. According to Larew, Ingleside was the "place to build between the wars" and continued to expand after 1945.<sup>6</sup> Similar to Fulford Park, Ingleside held an auction to handle the sales of the lots which occurred in April or May of 1923. Ingleside developed rapidly, much more so than any other previous development made to Bel Air. According to Larew, the "first two blocks on East Broadway and Webster were full" by the end of the 1920s. A total of sixteen houses were constructed in the 1920s—"faster than any previous addition in town."<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Marilynn M. Larew, *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945* (Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, 1995), p. 170.

<sup>4</sup> Larew, p. 172.

<sup>5</sup> Larew, pp. 173-176.

<sup>6</sup> Larew, pp. 181-183.

<sup>7</sup> Larew, pp. 181-181.



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In 1919, Robert and Anne Heighe purchased 99 acres of Hanway's farm, which was platted in 1924 by the local real estate firm of Vaughn, Warren, and Wells, using their namesake for the subdivision. Today, the addition is better known as the Kenmore addition. The lots were auctioned on September 22, 1924 and a total of 199 lots were sold equaling \$19,500.

Due to the building boom in Harford County in the 1920s and 1930s, the pre-World War I developments in Bel Air were being steadily built upon similar to the new developments of the early 1920s. A section of Dallam's second addition, which includes Hall Street, was re-surveyed and platted in 1931 as the Rock Spring Addition. This new plat consisted of two blocks with a total of 102 lots and is bounded to the north by Vale Road, to the east by Rockspring Avenue, to the south by Hall Street, and to the west by Roland Avenue. Robinson Street runs north south and connects Hall Street to Vale Road, originally called Bel Air-Watervale Road. Block A of Rock Spring Addition was platted with fifty-five lots, the majority of which are equal size of twenty-five feet wide and 100 feet deep. Block B of this addition contains forty-seven lots, most of which were of similar size to the lots in Block A.

After the platting of the Rock Spring Addition, several more residential developments were constructed within the town limits. Development slowed dramatically between the mid-1930s and the early 1950s. Because of the Town's proximity and association to the Aberdeen Proving Ground, a U.S. Army Installation Management Agency, Bel Air experienced a remarkable population decline during the mid- to late-1940s due to the Proving Ground downsizing after World War II. In the early 1950s, Bel Air regained its population numbers as it was experiencing in the 1930s and numerous developments occurred during the 1950s and early 1960s including such examples as Howard Park (1951), Shamrock (1955), and Homestead Village (early 1960s).

### Pons House

The Pons House, at 310 Webster Street, is located in the Third District of Harford County within the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. The Pons House was built around 1935 by John N. Kunkel, Jr. for his daughter, Katharine Kunkel Pons and her husband, Adolphe Pons, Junior.<sup>8</sup> This property was located adjacent to John N. Kunkel, Jr. and Dora Kunkel's residence at 307 North Hickory Avenue, which were the parents of Katharine Kunkel Pons. Prior to moving to Bel Air, the Kunkels lived in Baltimore City and the father owned the Kunkel Service Company of Baltimore. The auto parts shop was an offshoot of the Kunkel Wagon Company that John N. Kunkel, Sr. began in Baltimore City after he had migrated from Germany in 1860. In 1921, both at the age of 32, John and Dora Kunkel moved to Bel Air, Maryland to open a branch store of the Kunkel Service Company located at Bond Street and Baltimore Pike. The Kunkel Service Company in Bel Air started with four employees in 1921 and it has expanded to be one of the largest automotive supplies and equipment distributors in Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania. At the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, there are approximately 315 employees and fifteen Kunkel Service stores throughout the region.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> John N. Kunkel, Jr. also built a house for his youngest daughter, Helen Kunkel Archer, and her husband Carvil R. Archer, which was located adjacent to 310 Webster Street at 315 North Hickory Avenue.

<sup>9</sup> Information taken from <http://www.kunkelservice.com> on 18 February 2005.

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The property was built in the Ingleside addition around 1935 approximately twelve years after its platting. The original plat for Ingleside depicts that the addition was located on the east side of Hickory Avenue, bounded to the east by the Orley Reedy Farm (present day Major's Choice subdivision), to the north by Webster Street, and to the south by Wright Street. The first house, 315 Webster Street (HA-1803), built in Ingleside was mentioned in the *Aegis* on June 8, 1923 and belonged to Dale Coale, the first Bel Air postal carrier. A total of 166 lots were available in 1923 measuring 20 by 100 feet. All houses constructed within the Ingleside Addition faced restrictive covenants including no property could be sold or rented to African Americans, houses facing Hickory Avenue were to cost no less than \$4,000 whereas all other houses were to cost no less than \$3,000, and finally there was to be no commercial use on the properties for a minimum of 25 years. These types of deed covenants are found in many of the deeds for lots in other residential developments in Bel Air from the 1920s. Houses constructed in the Ingleside Addition are typical of 1920s houses found throughout towns in the region; Cape Cods, Bungalows, Four Squares, and vernacular two-story, side-gable roof buildings. Lot prices and minimum construction prices in Ingleside during the early 1920s were higher than the prices available in Fulford Park, another 1920s development.

According to the obituary for Adolphe A. Pons, Jr. dated 1971 he was born in Garden City, New York in 1913 and joined the Kunkel Service Company in 1935. Pons is the son of Adolphe Adrian Pons, Sr., owner of Rockland Farm in Harford County just outside the Town of Bel Air. After purchasing Rockland Farm on August 28, 1933, Adolphe Pons, Sr. renamed the farm to Country Life Farm. Changing it from a dairy farm, Pons had Country Life Farms become a thoroughbred horse breeding business. Several notable horses have been either bred from stallions on this farm or foaled here including Carry Back (b.1958-d.1983), and Cigar (b. 1990). According to MaryJo Pons, daughter-in-law to Adolphe Pons, Sr., this farm is the oldest thoroughbred horse breeding farm in Maryland and to this day it continues under the ownership of the Pons family, a significant family of Harford County.<sup>10</sup>

The Pons House at 310 Webster Street was sold to R. Clifton and Emma Lou Thompson in 1945, who then sold it to Paige K. and Edith M. Richardson in 1953. Paige Richardson was the founder of the Auto Auction located on Bel Air Road. The Richardsons resided at 310 Webster Street until 1979, at which time Charles Lutz purchased the property. Charles Lutz is responsible for the stone addition on the north side of the main block. Lutz was proprietor of Lutz Appliances located on Main Street and his business had a great positive economic impact on the Town of Bel Air. After his death in 1992, the Pons House was conveyed to Elizabeth Joesting, Lutz's sister. Joesting then sold the property in October 1992 to William Hubbard, III and Amy S. Haselow, later becoming Amy H. Hubbard. William Hubbard (b. 1968) is from Catonsville in Baltimore County, Maryland and Amy Hubbard, (b. 1965) is native to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Hubbards moved to Bel Air after purchasing 310 Webster Street. Amy Hubbard works as a veterinarian and William Hubbard is a custom home remodeler. The Hubbards are raising three children at 310 Webster Street; Mitchell (b. 1997), Bradley (b. 1999), and Catherine (b. 2001).

<sup>10</sup> Adolphe Pons, Sr. had three sons, Adolphe, Jr., John, and Joseph. Mary Jo Pons, quoted above, married Joseph Pons.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. HA-2057

Name 310 Webster Street  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 4

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### Chain-of-Title

All information taken from the Bel Air Courthouse.

November 2, 1921	Grantor: J. Edwin Webster and wife Grantee: James T. Smith Deed Book JAR 175 Folio 301 <i>Mortgage including 73 acres</i>
April 28, 1932	Grantor: Philip Close Grantee: W.D. McLean Deed Book 223 Folio 211
June 6, 1935	Grantor: Wallace P. and Ada R. McLean Grantee: Henry T. Crocker, et al Deed Book 237 Folio 268
<i>Pons House built in 1935</i>	
July 1, 1935	Grantor: Henry T. Crocker, et al Grantee: Adolphe J. and Katharine K. Pons Deed Book 237 Folio 270
April 26, 1945	Grantor: Adolphe J. and Katharine K. Pons and John N. and Dora B. Kunkel Grantee: R. Clifton and Emma Lou Thompson Deed book 288 Folio 286
October 13, 1953	Grantor: R. Clifton and Emma Lou Thompson Grantee: Paige K. and Edith M. Richardson Deed Book 203 Folio 133
February 12, 1979	Grantor: Paige K. and Edith M. Richardson Grantee: Charles Lutz Deed Book 1086 Folio 455
January 27, 1992	Grantor: T. Carroll Brown and Augustus F. Brown, IV, Representatives of the Estate of Charles Liddon Lutz Grantee: Elizabeth L. Joesting Deed Book 1780 Folio 708
October 29, 1992	Grantor: Elizabeth L. Joesting

**Maryland Historical Trust**  
**Maryland Inventory of**  
**Historic Properties Form**

Inventory No. HA-2057

Name 310 Webster Street  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 5

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Grantee: William Hubbard, III and Amy S. Haselow  
Deed Book 1882 Folio 130

September 11, 1994

Grantor: William Hubbard, III and Amy Haselow  
Grantee: William Hubbard, III and Amy H. Hubbard  
Deed Book 2194 Folio 1107



## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. HA-2057

Bel Air Courthouse, Land Records. Bel Air, MD  
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Baltimore City. *Harford County Telephone Directory, 1936, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1963*, Baltimore City, MD.  
Harford County Historical Society. Vertical Files. Bel Air, MD.  
Larew, Marilyn M. *Bel Air: An Architectural and Cultural History, 1782-1945*. Bel Air, MD: Town of Bel Air, MD, 1995.  
U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Census of 1920-1930, Harford County, Maryland. Census searched from  
<<http://persi.heritagequestonline.com/hqoweb/library>> (7 December 2004).

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	0.688	
Acreage of historical setting	0.688	
Quadrangle name	Bel Air, MD	Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Pons House is located at 310 Webster Street in the Third District of Harford County in the Town of Bel Air, Maryland. It is on lot 1 of Block A of the Ingleside Addition to Bel Air on the northeast corner of North Hickory Avenue and Webster Street. It is also associated with tax map 300 parcel 371.

## 11. Form Prepared by

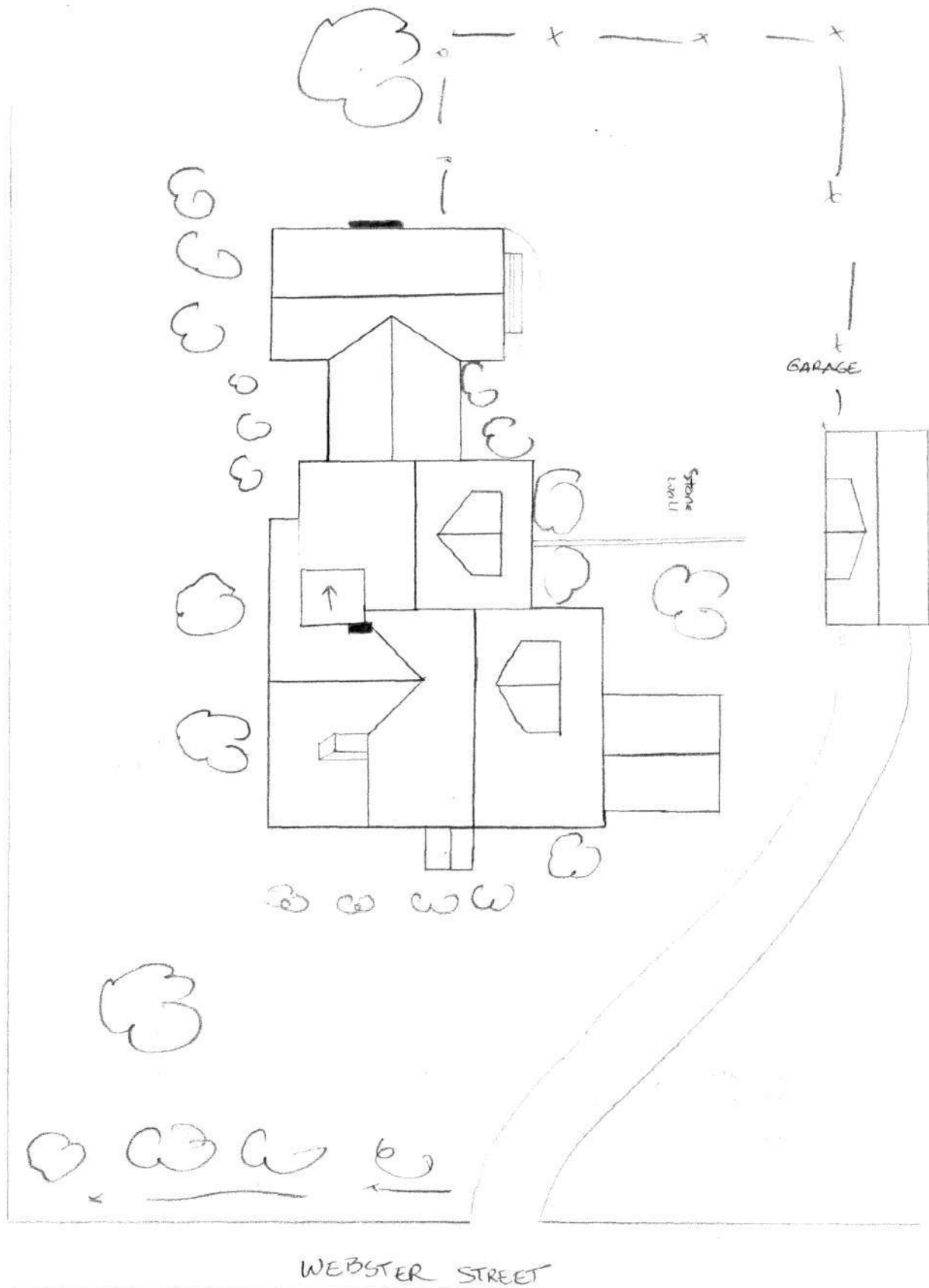
name/title	Kristie Baynard/Architectural Historian		
organization	Arcadia Preservation, LLC	date	December 8, 2004
street & number	1209 Powhatan Street	telephone	703.798.8124
city or town	Fredericksburg	state	VA

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

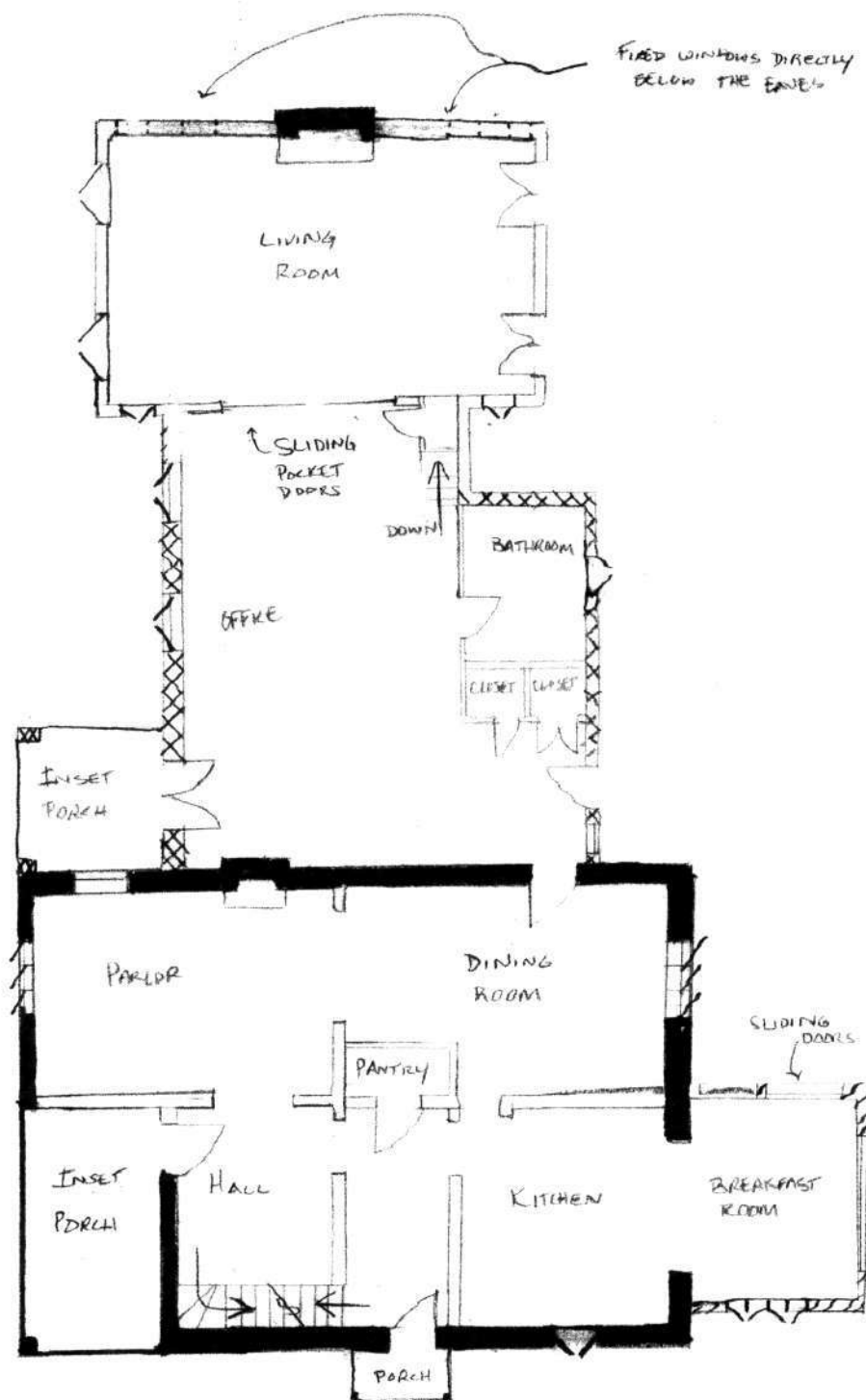
North Hickory Avenue



HA-2057  
FONS House  
310 WEBSTER STREET  
BEL AIR, MD



N. Hickory Avenue



HA-2057

PONS HOUSE

310 WEBSTER STREET

BEL AIR, MD

HARFORD COUNTY

1st FLOOR PLAN



- Period I
- ⊠ Period II
- ▨ Period III
- Period IV

This is a detailed topographic map of the Bel Air area in Harford County, Maryland. The map features contour lines indicating elevation, with major peaks around 400 to 500 feet. Key locations include:

- Harford County Detention Center:** Located in the central-left portion of the map, near the intersection of the Old Railroad Grade and a road labeled "ROAD".
- St. Ignace Ch:** A church located north of the detention center, near the "Pumping Sta" and "Oil" markers.
- St. Margaret's Sch:** A school located south of the detention center, near the "St. Emmanuel Ch" and "Library".
- Bel Air:** The main residential area in the southern part of the map, featuring a grid of streets and landmarks like "County Jail", "County Health Bldg", and "Calvary Ch".
- Moore's Mill:** Located to the east of the detention center, near the "Harford Day School" and "Mills".
- Geographical Features:** The "Belt" (Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) is visible on the left side. "Watervale" is at the bottom left, and "Heights" is on the right.
- Infrastructure:** The "Old Railroad Grade" runs diagonally across the map. Several roads are labeled, including "ROAD", "ROAD", and "ROAD".
- Other Landmarks:** "Bel Air Memorial Gardens", "Heavenly Waters Park", and "Shamrock Park" are also marked.

The map includes a coordinate grid with latitude and longitude markings (e.g., 35°, 32°30'N, 76°15'W) and a scale bar indicating distances in miles (e.g., 0.8 MI., 1.7 MI., 1.3 MI.).







HA-2057

315 Webster Street

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia Preservation

11/2004

MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING NW

1 of 11



HA-2057  
315 Webster Street  
Harford County, Bel Air, MD  
Arcadia

11/2004  
MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING NE  
2 of 11





HA-2057  
310 Webster Street  
Harford County, Bel Air, MD  
Arcadia

11/2004  
MD SHPO

West ELEVATION, VIEW LOOKING SE

3 of 11



HA- 2057

310 Webster Street

Harford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia

11/2004

MD SAPD

NE CORNER, VIEW LOOKING SW

4 of 11



HA-2057

310 Webster Street

Harford County Bel Air, MD

Arcadia

11/2004

MD SHPO

GARAGE, SW CORNER

5 of 11





HA - 2057  
310 Webster Street  
Harford County, Bel Air, MD  
Arcadia  
11/2004  
MD SHPO  
Interior, front hall, view looking west  
6 of 11



HA-2057  
310 Webster Street  
Hanford County, Bel Air, MD  
Arcadia  
11/2004  
MD SHPO  
Interior, Parlor, view looking NE  
7 of 11



HA - 2057  
310 Webster Street  
Hartford County, Bel Air, MD  
Arcadia  
11/2004  
MD SHPD  
Interior, Dining Room, VIEW Looking West  
8 of 11





#A-2057

310 Webster Street

Hanford County, Bel Air, MD

Arcadia

11/2004

MD SHPO

OFFICE, VIEW LOOKING NE

9 of 11



HA- 2057  
310 Webster Street  
Harford County, Bel Air, MD  
Arcadia  
11/2004  
MD STPD  
Interior, 2nd floor hall, looking NW  
10 of 11



HA-2057  
30 Webster Street  
Harford County, Bel Air, MD  
Arcadia  
11/2004  
MD SHPO  
Interior, Basement looking NW  
11 of 11